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MONDAY, JANUARY 21. 1740.

№ 1429.

A LETTER *to the* AUTHOR *of a Pamphlet, intitled,* A State of the Rise and Progress of our DISPUTES with SPAIN.

SIR,

Readily agree, That 'the 'War we are at present engaged in with *Spain* has 'render'd our Disputes with 'that Crown the Object of 'all Mens Attention.' But if you believe 'the *most Attentive* and the *most Curious* 'at a Loss to account for the 'surprising Obstinacy of the 'Court of *Spain*,' you must entertain a very extraordinary Opinion of your own Abilities, to undertake a Task which to the *most Attentive* and *Curious* has proved an Over-match.

If 'no Disadvantage can ensue to the Nation from 'setting the Errors of *our* past Conduct now in the 'clearest Light;' however numerous such Errors may be, it would, undoubtedly, discover as much Affection for your Country, to expose, with equal Freedom, the Errors and unjust Proceedings of the Court of *Madrid*; which (as they occasioned the present Rupture between the Two Crowns) would be more conducive to a distinct Judgment of the Justice of our Resentment, than an Attempt to *compliment Spain*, at the Expence of *Truth*, and the Honour of the *British* Crown.

You are pleased to assert, That 'the *Spaniards* 'began to be disturbed by the *English*, in their Possession of the *West-Indies*, not many Years after the 'Discovery of them by *Columbus* in 1492.' This, Sir, is either an Involuntary Mistake, or a Wilful Misrepresentation: Unless by the *Spaniards* Discovery of *One Part* of *America*, and the barbarous Massacre of some Millions of the Natives, you would infer their Right to the vast Continent of which they knew but a small Portion; since their Title can, with no shadow of Reason, be at that Time supposed to extend beyond what they *actually possessed*. Whence it is obvious, That those Tracts of Land which were not then *known* either to *England* or *Spain*, could be the Right neither of the one Crown nor the other, till their being *discovered* and *possessed* determined the Property in favour of that Sovereign whose Subjects first settled there: This being the only just Title to Dominion in *America*, no romantick Grant from Bulls of *Suppositious Countries*, unknown to all *Europe*, can give any Claim to Districts which the *Pope* was as far from possessing, that neither his Name nor Authority had ever reach'd them, nor knew he whether the Limits he confirm'd to *Spain* consisted of Land or Ocean.

In the Treaty of 1667. you say, *Spain* 'grants to 'the *English*, in both the *Indias*, all that was granted 'by the *States General* by the Treaty of *Munster* in '1648' and that the said Treaty 'confirms to each 'Party all the Possessions they held in *America* at that 'Time.' This Treaty, you say, was, in Effect, renewed in that of 1670. on Occasion, as you (obligingly to *Spain*) observe, of the *Hostilities* which the *English* continued in *America*; and as all Trade was prohibited between the Colonies of the Two Crowns, 'the King of *England* could no longer complain, if 'such of his Subjects as were found trading on their 'Coasts were treated by the *Spaniards* according to 'the Severity of their Laws and Ordinances.' And, in order to load the *English* with all possible Blame, you mention, as an Argument for *our* Breach of the said Treaty, the Queen Mother of *Spain*'s Cedula against 'Pyrates of what Nation soever;' which can in no Way contribute to your Design of proving our Country perfidious, since a *Pyrate* is as much a Foe to his own Nation as to any other, no State being answerable for the Actions of such Men. And as the Cedula is expressly said to be occasioned by 'the Pyracies committed in the *American* Seas by the *English*, 'who robb'd, kill'd and plunder'd the *Spaniards* 'trading from one Port to another,' it cannot possibly have any Relation to the present *National* Dispute with the Court of *Madrid*.

That *Spain*'s assuming a Power to condemn, as lawful Prize, all *British* Ships *sailing within a certain Distance of their Coast*, and to *search all Ships sailing in those Seas* [p. 5] has been the Foundation of our present Rupture with that Crown, I readily grant; and am willing also to own this Claim to be a 'New 'Pretension:' For had it been otherwise, so much Pains would not probably have been used to obviate its Absurdity:——But am perfuaded you are too well acquainted with Transactions of this Kind to believe 'the Practice of it coæval with the present Administration:' Which is the worse Joke, since, if it were true, it could only prove the Additional Difficulties this Administration has had to surmount, to those that preceded it.—— If it was first avowed on Occasion of a Squadron sent to *America* under Admiral *Hosier* in 1726, it is notorious that such Claim was never assented to by *Great Britain*, and that every eligible Pacifick Measure has been long used to move the Court of *Spain* to desist from so unreasonable a Demand; and, now these are, after repeated Trials, found ineffectual, a War is entered upon from the same Motives that made a Peace so earnestly coveted, the *Protection and Safety of our Trade, and the Honour and Interest of the whole British Dominions*: So that you cannot lie under a real, but an imaginary Difficulty to *determine* whether this Pretension was *not understood* or *winked at* by our Ministers: Since you allow so much Attention to have been bestowed to prevent its taking Effect, as fully proves their looking upon it as an *unjust* and *groundless* Demand; which makes your asserting [p. 6] that 'this groundless, 'this impertinent Pretension, has been in Effect, tho' 'not in direct Terms, admitted by the Ministers of 'Great Britain, in the whole Course of these tedious 'Negociations,' the more extraordinary, since, had *that* been admitted, the Negociations with the Court of *Madrid* would not, and according to your own Concessions, could not, have become *tedious*. A little more Attention to these Things would have made you appear in a much more impartial Light than you now possibly can; nor would your Penetration and Discernment have any Way suffered by it.

I am much farther than yourself from desiring to become an *Advocate* for *Spain*; but cannot perceive the Absurdity, in her *Restitution of Captures*, to except *all Ships concerned in an Illicit Trade*: To that Exception how could we reply but by a Reference to the Treaties which stipulate the Privileges of each Nation in this Respect? And it discovers more an Inclination to *abuse*, than to *confute*, to stile the like Exception in the *Spanish* Cedula, a *scandalous one*, when you own, *p.* 10. that it included only such as were before 'prohibited by the Laws and Treaties 'of Peace and Commerce.' But in the same Page you cavil at the Parliament for voting an Address to the *Crown* in *General Terms*, tho' it has been unusual, when the Prince could be confided in, to tell him more than *our Grievances*, and leave the *particular Means* of Redress to his Royal Wisdom and Paternal Care.

The Air of Probity with which you begin this partial *State of our Disputes*, you have wholly thrown aside in *p.* 12. when, after reciting *two* Instructions sent in *one* Month from the *British* Ministry to Mr *Keene* at *Madrid*, strenuously enjoining him to remonstrate against the 'unlawful Practices of the *Spanish* Governors in *America*, the barbarous Practices of Captains 'acting under their Commission; the undue and barbarous Methods used to procure pretended Proofs 'of unlawful Trade against the Captains and Owners 'of *British* Ships,' you charge the Administration with *inconceivable Ignorance*, an *utter Contempt*, and a *confirmed Neglect* of our *commercial Interest*. Such a Charge must appear the more absurd, as the Citations immediately preceding it prove it both *groundless* and *ungenerous*, to use no *harder* Language.

The subsequent Arguments from the Sense the *Spaniards* put upon *Irregularities*, are mere Quibbles, and far beneath the Subject, the very Words you use on that Occasion being a Confutation of the Meaning you would put upon them; and I blush at attempting to confute them; but, be assured, Sir, I do it not to convince you of a Falacy you must be sensible of, but to prevent others from being imposed upon by your wilful Perversions and Misrepresentations.—— You say, *p.* 13. that the Ministry, by demanding that the barbarous Methods used by the *Spaniards*, 'to put 'clandestinely *Spanish* Money or Goods on board *Bri*'*tish* Ships, and to cajole the Crew to give false Evi'dence against their Captain, ought to be prevented, '—a Ship's having *Spanish* Money or Goods on 'board, and sailing within the Limits where the 'Crew are cajoled falsely to swear she had sailed, are 'admitted to be sufficient Reasons for seizing the '*British* Vessels.' Your Inferences from these false Premises are all confuted by only remarking, that as, according to the Tenure of Treaties, there was a Possibility of an *English* Vessel being concerned in an *illicit Traffick*, a Remonstrance against *barbarous* and *undue* Methods of convicting them of such a Traffick, is far from *admitting* that having any *Spanish* Money or Goods on board, or sailing within *such Limits*, (no Mention being made of any Limits in the Letter you would infer this from) are *Crimes* in the Subjects of *Britain*. To deny that in *any* Case a *clandestine Trade* can be carried on between the Subjects of the two Crowns, would not only be an absolute disannulling all Treaties on the Subject of Commerce, but might prove more fatal to *Great Britain* than to *Spain*, as we have more Trade to lose. 'Tis the *clandestine having* of *Spanish* Money or Goods on board that is imply'd to be prohibited, in the Letter you labour to misrepresent; not, as you must disingenuously assert, the *mere having* such Goods on board; and your endeavouring to place the putting *English* Goods on board *English* Vessels in the *same* Light with putting *Spanish* Goods into the *same Vessels* must appear ridiculous, while the one are our own Product, the other the Produce of another Prince's Dominions.

It is, or it ought to be, far beneath any Gentleman, who pretends to write for publick Instruction, to wrest *plain Words* into Meanings evidently foreign to their true Design: Were it not for your expecting some Aid from this *mean* Art, you could not have stoop'd to force our wishing that an End might be put to condemning Ships upon the 'idle Pretence of hap'pening to have a small Quantity of Snuff,' or a 'few Dollors on board,' into any Sense prejudicial to the *Honour* or *Interest* of *Britain*: If the Captures complained of were made on pretence of a *small Quantity of Snuff*, or a FEW *Dollars*, was it blameable to complain of the Injustice in the only *proper Terms*?

The same Falacy you display in naming, as accepted and satisfactory to the *British* Ministry, a Cedula which yet you confess Mr. *Keene* complained of, as containing the 'clogging Clause' against sufficient Security from future Interruptions in our Commerce. *Any Promise* contained in that Cedula can prove nothing against the Ministry, since they thought it defective of what they had a Right to demand; and, in consequence of its being so, obtained a *Convention* or *Declaration*, dated the 8th of *February*, 1732, at *Seville*: Your Remarks upon which, will, probably, be considered in the next Letter from,

SIR, Your humble Servant, &c.

HOME PORTS.

Falmouth, Jan. 14 This Day arrived here the Prince Prince Frederick, Wolf, from and for London for Santa Cruz in Barbary, and the Joseph, Passmore, from Lisbon.

Plymouth, Jan. 14. This Day came in here the Adriatick, Huddy, from Portmahone, for London. 'He left Mahon Dec. 16, in Company with the 'Wiltshire, Brown, and some other Ships under 'Convoy of the Gloucester Man of War, Capt. Clinton; the 23 of Dec off of Malaga Capt. Huddy 'parted with the Convoy, and the other Ships having met the Rumney Man of War, Capt. Medley, 'bound up the Streights with several Ships under his 'Convoy, who told him there was nothing to fear. 'Capt. Huddy did not touch at Gibraltar.'

Cowes, Jan. 16 On the 14th came in the Cordelia, Bossew, a Tender, from Spithead; On the 15th came in the Mercurius, Kraaij, from and for Amsterdam from Bourdeaux; the Anna Maria Bolle, from Nantz for Middleburg, the Jonge Pitronella, Van Hooye; and the Witte, Leeuw Jobse, both from Bayone for Ostend. Wind E. N. E.

Deal, Jan. 18 Wind W. N. W. Remains in the Downs his Majesty's Ship the Chatham.

Deal, Jan. 19. Wind W. N. W. In the Downs his Majesty's Ship the Chatham. Arrived Yesterday in the Afternoon and is sail'd thro' for the River, the Mary, Reeves, from Oporto, but last from Dartmouth.

T. C.

'The Prince William, Latham, bound from Maryland to Liverpoole, was in the late bad Weather 'on the Coast of Ireland drove upon a Rock and 'bulg'd, near Crookedhaven, 12 Leagues from Cork, 'the Crew sav'd.

LONDON.

From the London Gazette.

Rome, Dec. 19. On the 17th died here of the Small-pox Count Harrach, the Imperial Minister, in the 35th Year of his Age. Cardinal del Giudice, Protector of Germany, immediately sealed up his Papers, and dispatched a Courier to Vienna with Notice thereof.

Leghorn, Dec. 25. On the 23d his Britannick Majesty's Ship the Faukland anchored here in 32 Days from Alexandria, with nine Merchant-ships under her Convoy from the Levant, in one of which came the Earl of Sandwich on his Return from Egypt.

Florence, Dec. 27. On the 24th the Earl of Pomfret had an Audience of the Electress Dowager Palatine, to which he was introduced by Mr. Mann. On the 28th the Marquis of Hartington departed hence for Rome.

Yesterday the Rev. Dr. Hutton preach'd before his Majesty, the Duke and Princesses in the Royal Chapel at St. James's.

Yesterday being the Anniversary of the Birth of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who then enter'd into the 34th Year of his Age, at Noon there was a numerous Appearance of the Nobility and Gentry at Norfolk House, to compliment his Royal Highness on the Occasion.

They are erecting a Booth on the Thames near Whitehall for an Oratory, which is to be open'd this Day if the Weather permits.

Last Week six of the principal Inhabitants of Kensington, taking into Consideration the Extremities to which several Persons in their Parish were reduced by the Severity of the Season, went round the said Parish, and in a short time collected near 50 l. which has since been distributed in the most proper Manner.

On Saturday last the following Prizes were drawn in the Bridge Lottery, viz. No. 45834, 1000 l. No. 25894. 500 l. No. 37380, 2746, 62033, 6268, 22477, each 100 l. No 2924, 38006, 61579, 59784, each 50 l.

The Drawing of the Lottery will be finish'd the latter End of this Week.

Mr Church, one of the Choristers belonging to the Cathedral Church of St. Patrick in Dublin, who lately arriv'd here, is appointed one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Chapel Royal, as also of St. Paul's, in the Room of the late Dr. Turner deceased.

On Saturday last at the Sessions in the Old Bailey, the Court finish'd the Trials of all the Felons, and adjourn'd to Guildhall for the Trials of several Persons for Misdemeanours. Six Persons only were this Day try'd, great Part of it being taken up on the very remarkable Trial of Thomas Hawkins a Post-boy, for knocking down Mr. Brown near Thatch'd-alley in Chick-lane, and robbing him of a Watch, for which Offence he was capitally convicted. Four Persons were cast for Transportation, and one acquitted.

At this Sessions 6 Persons received Sentence of Death, 41 were ordered for Transportation, 5 to be whipp'd, and 1 burnt in the Hand.

BANKRUPTS.

James Dugdale, of Enfield in the County of Middlesex, Innholder, Victualler and Chapman.

James Waring, late of the Parish of St. Anne Westminster, in the County of Middlesex, Painter.

John Lane, of the Parish of St. Mary Islington, in the County of Middlesex, Dealer and Chapman.

Nathaniel Wingfield, late of Wendover in the County of Bucks, Chapman.

Joseph Chapman, of Lewes in the County of Sussex, Vintner and Victualler.

High Water this Day at London Bridge	Morning	Evening
	04 52	05 14

Bank Stock 138 1-half. Annuities 157 1-half. South Sea 96 1-half. Old Annuity 109 3-8ths. New ditto 109 1-half. Three per Cent 99 3-4ths. Seven per Cent. Loan 110 1-half. Five per Cent. ditto 88 1-half. Royal Assurance 88. London Assurance 11 1-8th. African 13 1-half. India Bonds 3 l. 18 s Prem. South Sea ditto———. Bank Circulation 3 l. Prem. Salt Tallies 1-half to 1 Prem. English Copper 3 l. 7 s. 6 d. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 10 l. Three per Cent ditto 94 1-half. Million Bank 114. Equivalent 112 1-8th. Lottery Tickets 11 l.

WHEREAS several Creditors of the York-Buildings *Company brought their Bill in the High Court of Chancery, to have a Satisfaction of their Debts, and the Cause has been heard, but no Judgment is hitherto given; and several of the Creditors, Parties to such Suit, who became Purchasers of the Company's Bonds, dated 25 March 1732 issued under a certain Deed of Trust, have consented by their Counsel to accept the Consideration paid by them for the same, with Interest, and several other Creditors, Parties, who have Bonds deposited for Security of Money advanced to the Company, have consented to accept the Money they advanced, and Interest, in Payment thereof; and it having been proposed, that the Creditors, not Parties to the said Suit, possest of such Bonds, may testify their Consent to have a Satisfaction on the same Terms, an Instrument for that Purpose is prepared, to be signed by such Creditors as shall think proper to accept of the above Terms: Therefore this Publick Notice is given, to such Creditors of the said Company who are possess'd of the Company's Bonds of the 25th of March, 1732, purchas'd or deposited, as aforesaid. That if they think proper to comply with the above Terms, and are willing to accept a Satisfaction in such Manner as the said Court of Chancery shall direct, a Deed or Instrument to testify such Consent, on the Terms aforesaid, is prepared, and left with Mr* Robert Waddilove, *Attorney at Law, in* Bucklersbury, London, *to be perused and signed by the said Creditors, on or before the 21st Day of this instant January.*

THIS is to give Notice to all Gentlemen, That the late *Swan and Rummer* in Finch-lane will be open'd on Tuesday the 22d of January, by the Name of the *Swan and Lion*; where all Gentlemen may be accommodated with the best of all Sorts of Wines, and good Usage,

By their humble Servant,

Samuel Marishall.

This Day is Publish'd,

(Price One Shilling, or Six-pence each.)

A Full Examination and Impartial Account of all relating to Mrs. Stephens's Cures and Medicine for the Stone and Gravel. In Two Parts.

I. Containing Nine of the Principal Cases first published by D. Hartley, now here stated in a very different Manner: With some few Hints on a dissolved Stone in the Bladder. It is herein also observed, That the Author of the present Papers did discover and make known the said Medicine of Mrs. Stephens's, long before she made it publick.

II. Contains Mrs. Stephens's Receipt, with the proper Observations and Explanations thereon, &c.

Printed for T. Cooper at the Globe in Pater noster Row.

NB. The Advocates for Mrs. Stephens having lately declared that her Medicine is improper or ineffectual for youthful People troubled with the Stone, &c. it would seem necessary they should inform the Publick about what Age the Patient ought to be before they take it.

This Day is publish'd,

(Price Four-Pence)

THE OCCASIONAL PAPER, Number I.

An Address to the Nobility and Gentry on the Abuse of Sunday.

Tam evidens numen hac tempestate rebus affuit Romanis, ut omnem negligentiam divini cultus exemptam hominibus putem. Invenient enim horum deinceps annorum vel secundas res, vel adversas; invenietis omnia prospere evenisse sequentibus Deos, adversa perrentibus. Liv. lib. v. c. 51.

Printed for John Osborne, at the Golden Ball in Paternoster Row.

Where may be had, Price 4 d.

A Copy of the Royal Charter establishing an Hospital for the Maintenance and Education of Expos'd and Deserted Young Children.

Also, Just Published (Price bound 2 s. 6 d.)

Fitted as well for the Use of Schools, as for Private Families,

ÆSOP's FABLES: With Instructive Morals and Reflections, abstracted from all Party Considerations, adapted to all Capacities, and design'd to promote Religion, Morality, and Universal Benevolence.

Containing 240 FABLES, with a Cut engrav'd on Copper to each Fable. And the Life of Æsop prefixed.

This Day is Publish'd, very neatly Printed, Compleat in TEN VOLUMES *in Twelves, With a Frontispiece to each Comedy,*

The WORKS of MOLIERE in *French* and *English*

Being a very proper New-Year's Gift to all young Gentlemen and Ladies at Boarding-Schools, &c. as not only of the highest Use and Instruction to those who learn the French Language, but likewise the most Innocent and Entertaining Amusement to others.

THESE Ten Volumes contain not only the Seventeen Plays of this Author, publish'd some Years ago in Eight Volumes, call'd, *A Select Collection of* Moliere's *Comedies*, revis'd with great Corrections, but likewise Thirteen more Plays, besides other Pieces, now first translated, and which compleat his Works, and is sold at the same Price as the *Select Collection*.

The Original Text is taken from the late Grand *Paris* Edition, published by that learned Editor Mr. *La Serre* in Six Volumes, Quarto, and sold at the Price of Six Guineas, an Edition so superior to any of the former, that it has given quite a new Face to the Author.

Printed by and for John Watts, at the Printing-Office in Wild-Court near Lincoln's Inn Fields, and Sold by the Book sellers of Town and Country.

This Day is publish'd,

(Price One Shilling)

A State of the Rise and Progress of our Disputes with Spain; and of the Conduct of our Ministers relating thereto.

Printed for T. Cooper at the Globe in Pater-noster-row.

This Day is published,

AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT of the Life and Reign of DAVID King of ISRAEL: Interspersed with Various Conjectures, Digressions, and Disquisitions. In which (among other Things) Mr. Bayle's Criticisms upon the Conduct and Character of that Prince are fully considered.

By the Author of Revelation Examined with Candour.

And he shall be like a Tree planted by the Rivers of Water, that bringeth forth his Fruit in his Season. His Leaf also shall not wither. PSALM I.

Printed for J. Osborn, at the Golden Ball in Paternoster-row; and sold by W. Innys and R. Manby; C. Rivington; T. Longman; S. Birt; J. and P. Knapton; T. Astley; S. Austin; C. Hitch; J. Wood and C. Woodward, near St. Paul's: T. Woodward and C. Bathurst, in Fleet-street: J. Hodges, on London-bridge: R. Dodsley, in Pall-Mall: R. Chapelle, in Grosvenor-street: R. Hett and J. Davison, in the Poultry: and J. Leake, at Bath.

Where may be had,

REFLECTIONS upon POLYGAMY, and the Encouragement given to that Practice in the Scriptures of the Old Testament. The Second Edition, with a Preface; in which the main Objection against the Work is obviated, and the Author's View in publishing it at this Time accounted for.

Likewise Just Published,

ANNUITIES on LIVES, AND FOR LIMITED TERMS of YEARS, CONSIDERED:

Being OBSERVATIONS on what hath been lately advanced by divers AUTHORS, tending to depreciate the Value of ESTATES on those Tenures.

To which is added,

A SUPPLEMENT to the *Gentleman's Steward, and Tenants of Manors Instructed.*

By JOHN RICHARDS, *of* Exon.

Printed for J. Osborn, at the *Golden Ball* in *Pater-noster Row.*

Where may be had,

Written by the same Author,

The GENTLEMAN'S STEWARD and TENANTS of MANORS Instructed.

Containing rational, easy and familiar *Rules* and *Tables*, for finding the Value of Estates of Free-hold, Copy-hold, or Lease-hold, as well on Lives as for Years absolute, &c.

Concerning Gleets *and* Seminal Weaknesses *of all Kinds.*

ALL judicious Physicians and Surgeons allow, that nothing is more difficult to cure than Stubborn Gleets and Seminal Weaknesses, whether occasion'd by too severe purging for Venereal Injuries, violent Strains, Pollutio sui, or any other Cause whatever; and that they are dangerous in their Consequences, as well as difficult to cure, is as certain, since they exceedingly weaken the Generative Faculties, infeeble the whole Nervous System, often bring on Hectick Heats, a Tabes Dorsalis, or Consumption of the Back, or an Atrophy or Nervous Consumption, which frequently terminate in Death itself.

All such, therefore, who have the Misfortune to be troubled with Old or Stubborn Gleets, Seminal Effusions, Involuntary Emissions, excessive Nocturnal Pollutions, or any Weakness of the Kidneys, Ureters, or Bladder, the Diabetes, or Incontinency of Urine, or Difficulty of holding their Water, would doubtless be glad to meet with a certain, safe, and speedy Cure, which they most assuredly may, by taking only a small Quantity of a transcendent BALSAMICK RESTRICTIVE ELECTUARY, now published for a general Good, after having for many Years been experienc'd never once to fail perfectly curing the most Stubborn Gleets known, in a few Days, without Difficulty or Trouble; as also all other Weaknesses of the Back, Reins, Seminal Vessels, and Urinary Passages, which it almost instantly eases, bringing to rights and restoring all those Parts and Passages to their natural Tone and pristine Vigour, in a very extraordinary Manner, and by taking a few Doses of it only.

This transcendent BALSAMICK RESTRICTIVE ELECTUARY, is neither disagreeable to take, nor occasions the least Disorder, but is a wonderful Restorative in all Weakness and Decay of Constitution of any Kind, and particularly strengthens the Back, Reins, Seminal and Urinary Vessels to an immense Degree, insomuch that in any Debility of them, one Dose of it does more than ten of any other Remedy yet found out; and all Persons fatigu'd with Gleets or Seminal Weaknesses of any Sort, or Weaknesses of the Urinary Vessels, who take it, will in three Days time find it so very effectual, that they will be most agreeably surprised at it.

When a Medicine will infallibly accomplish such a safe, speedy and perfect Cure of such difficult Maladies, as Gleets and Seminal Weaknesses are, as this Great Remedy truly and directly will, even after all other Means and Medicines have been tried in vain, too much cannot be said in it, and this All who ever took it for any of the above-mention'd Purposes have readily declared.

The Price is but 6 s. a Pot, altho' for its absolute Efficacy one Pot alone being sufficient in most Cases to accomplish a Cure, worth ten times as much, and by the Author's special Appointment, is to be had only at Mr. Rather's Toy-shop, at the Rose and Crown against St. Clement's Church-Yard in the Strand, ready Sealed up, with a Book of Instructions, which whosoever carefully reads will perfectly know, when the Gleet or Weakness he is afflicted with succeeds a Venereal Injury, whether all the Malignity of the Foul Disease is intirely eradicated or not.

Note, Ask only for a 6 s. Pot of Balsamick Electuary.

LONDON: Printed for T. COOPER, at the *Globe* in *Pater-Noster-Row.*